The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3363 第八千三百六十三號 光緒十年八月念二日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1884. 五拜禮 香港英字十月十號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 8, SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, British str., 1,477, D. Morgan, Nagasaki 3rd October, Coals.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

October 9, PAUL JONES, American ship, 1,206, T. H. Winn, Shanghai 1st October, Ballast.—ORDER.

October 9, TWEED, British gunboat, Commander Loane, Swatow 6th October.

October 9, INGRABAN, German steamer, 893, Mossmann, Nagasaki 4th October, Coals.—MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.

October 9, AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,439, J. Roy, Amoy 8th October, Tea.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

October 9, AMOY, British steamer, 814, St. John, Whampoa 9th October, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

October 9, KWANGLEE, American steamer, 1,507, Andrew, Whampoa 9th October, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 9TH OCTOBER.

Carolina, Siamese sch., for Bangkok.
Cassandra, German str., for Chefoo.
Storm King, Amr. ship, for Victoria (B.C.)
Diamante, British str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

October 9, KWANGTUNG, British steamer, for Swatow.
October 9, ELSA, German steamer, for Pakhoi.
October 9, GREYHOUND, British steamer, for Hoihow.
October 9, TANTALLON, British steamer, for Shanghai.
October 9, FOREST KING, British ship, for San Francisco.
October 9, CHI-YUEN, Amr. str., for Swatow.
October 9, YANGTSZE, British str., for Shanghai.
October 9, VERONA, British str., for Shanghai.
October 9, DIAMANTE, British str., for Amoy.
October 9, LINNET, British g-bt., for Amoy.
October 9, ZAFIRO, British str., for Amoy and Manila.
October 9, GREAT ADMIRAL, Amr. ship, for New York.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Paul Jones*, from Shanghai.—Messrs. W. H. Preston and F. G. Griffin.
Per *Sir Garnet Wolseley*, str., from Nagasaki.—1 Chinese.
Per *Ingraban*, str., from Nagasaki.—2 Europeans.
Per *Afghan*, str., from Amoy.—20 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for Amoy.—Mr. C. D. Kerr.
Per *Fooksang*, str., for Shanghai.—Hon. Wm. Keswick.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Afghan* reports left Amoy on the 8th inst., and had fine weather.

The American ship *Paul Jones* reports left Shanghai on the 1st inst., and had light S.W. winds to Tung Ying; thence to port fresh N.E. wind and pleasant weather.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.
20, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
20, Niersteln, German str., from Doue.
21, Amigo, German str., from Cronstadt.
21, Willie, British sch., from Chefoo.
22, Pelham, British brig, from Shanghai.
22, Perle, British bark, from Chefoo.
26, Naazing, British str., from Korea.
26, Genkai Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

September— DEPARTURES.
20, Flying Fish, British s.-v., for Korea.
21, Ingo, German str., for Shanghai.
21, Ingeborg, British str., for Shanghai.
21, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
22, Kadagawa Maru, Jap. bk., for Yokohama.
22, Tsuruga Maru, Jap. str., for Wladivostock.
23, Amigo, German str., for Wladivostock.
23, Mifin, Russian frigate, for Wladivostock.
26, Prinz Adalbert, Russian frig., for Kobe.
26, Auguste, British sch., for Chefoo.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Teucer (s.)	Shanghai	Aug. 21
Cambodia (s.)	Nagasaki	Aug. 23
Electra (s.)	Yokohama	Aug. 24
Mark Lane (s.)	Saigon	Aug. 25
Jupiter (s.)	Hongkong	Aug. 25
Anchises (s.)	Shanghai	Aug. 26

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

August	Hamburg	May 27
H.M.S. Firebrand	Plymouth	May 30
John C. Münro	London	June 10
Livingstone	Hamburg	June 17
Commodore	Cardiff	June 19
Miako	London	June 23
Imperial	Penarth	June 29
H.M.S. Wanderer	Plymouth	July 1
Nithsdale (s.)	Greenock	July 5
Grecian	Cardiff	July 13
Northampton (s.)	London	July 14
Moray (s.)	Cardiff	July 19
Omi Maru (s.)	Middlesborough	July 19
Kaiwan (s.)	Glasgow	July 22
Elizabeth	Liverpool via Cardiff	July 23
Invincible	Cardiff	July 25
Matsu Maru (s.)	Greenock	July 29
Eliz. Nicholson	Cardiff	Aug. 4
Albany (s.)	London	Aug. 9
Idzuma Maru (s.)	Glasgow	Aug. 15
Titania	London	Aug. 18
Glenfalloch (s.)	London	Aug. 27

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's COLLECTING DAYS WILL BE FOR
DISTRICT No. 1,
That is from West Point to Harbour Master's Office on the Praya, and to Castle Road on Upper Levels, THURSDAY, with delivery on MONDAY.
DISTRICT No. 2,
From Harbour Master's Office and Castle Road to Murray Barracks, FRIDAY, with delivery on TUESDAY.
DISTRICT No. 3,
From Murray Barracks to East Point, SATURDAY, with delivery on WEDNESDAY.
On Delivery Days fresh Collections will be made.
Collectors will supply Books.
A. BAIN, Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1884. [1839

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in their PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES to the Undersigned by the 15th instant, in Order that they may be EXCHANGED for FULLY PAID UP SCRIP.
All Communications to the Company, on and after the 1st of October next, should be addressed to Mr. ALEXANDER BAIN, Manager, at the Works, Bowrington.
WILLIAM LEGGE, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1884. [1648

A WELL KNOWN RESIDENT of Hongkong is willing to go as LADIES' MAID to any part of Europe. No objection to Children. Address to M. L., Care of this Paper.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1884. [1826

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Beg to announce that they have now opened their NEW FURNISHING and HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY DEPARTMENTS with a very large Stock of entirely New Goods specially selected for the present Season, Consisting of:—
Brussels Carpets, Best-five-frame quality of pure Wools, fast dyes, and this year's choicest designs.
Brussels 2nd quality, and Tapestry Carpets, durable, moderate in price, and the newest patterns.
Kensington Carpets from $17 each; these are woven in one piece, bordered, fringed and reversible; they are most artistic and very suitable for reception and Bed Rooms.
A very large Assortment of Axminster, Velvet, and Sheepskin Hearth Rugs, Velvet and Centre Carpets in all the latest designs.
The New English and French Tapestries for Curtains and Covering Furniture. The Mexican Tapestries from $1 per yard. A large stock of newest Reps and Damasks.
Cretonnes—A carefully selected Stock of Gobelin Tapestry, Crêpe Cretonnes, and Reversible Cretonnes in Art designs.
Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Children's Cots in great variety.
The Patent Woven Wire and the Excelsior Spring Mattresses in all sizes.
Bedding of all descriptions, carefully manufactured and of guaranteed quality.
Household Linen.—A very large Stock of the best Table Damask, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c., at low prices.
Eider-down Quilts and Pillows in great variety.
Estimates given for furnishing throughout or re-covering Furniture.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1884. [32

W. BREWER has just received from America
The Domestic Type Writer.
Wilcox's Target Guns, a capital Gun for Boys.
500 Lovell's Library the best and cheapest series of American Reprints.
500 Seaside Library, all the newest.
The Concert Autophone.
All Ditson's Collections of Music.
A quantity of beautiful subjects in Engravings very cheap.
A New Shipment of Kenney Bros. Cigarettes.
Cheaper Stylographic Pens.
A Now Estey Organ specially adapted for the climate.
A quantity of real Novelties in Mechanical and other Toys.
A quantity of Novelties such as Distorting Mirrors, Magic Fans, Cabinets of Magic, Trick Cards, &c.
A fine selection of Artistic Goods "Ideal Heads," Panels, &c.
Framed Statuary Pictures.—Very beautiful.
New Satin Birthday Cards.
Quantities of New Books.
W. BREWER, Queen's Road.
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HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he has re-opened the
HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS
The whole of the Rooms have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are Rooms suitable for either Married Couples or Single persons.
The TABLE is supplied with the best the market can provide.
The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the bar and table, are of the VERY BEST BRANDS.
Gentlemen desirous of taking meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have all requisite information by applying to
GEORGE STAINFIELD, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1884. [448

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from his Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's Store.
INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes taken daily.
Also,
A Complete Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of Macao with the "Great Procession" in honour of the God of War. Also some Views of the late Grand Parade on Queen's Birthday.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [45

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Thirty-first day of October next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1884. [153

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premis for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.
By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1884. [1635

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

WE have appointed Messrs. OWENBECK & Co., of Shanghai, Sole Agents for the sale of our OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY in China and Hongkong.
Kilmarnock and London, 16th November, 1883.
JOHN WALKER & SONS.
For Sale at $8 per Case of 1 dozen Bottles.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [192

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [20

NOTICE OF FIRM

NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER in our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1884. [1791

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN LONDON on 18th July, 1884, UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1862 to 1863.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 200,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on terms which may be learnt on application.
J. MELVILLE MATSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1882. 1724

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL HOLDERS of NOTES of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (HONGKONG BRANCH) are hereby requested to present them to the LIQUIDATORS of the Bank, when they will be given in Exchange a Certificate of the Value of the Notes deposited.
HOLDERS of NOTES will be required to furnish to the Liquidators of the Bank, a schedule, in duplicate, giving the date of Issue, Number, and amount of each Note produced.
Forms of Schedule may be had on application at the OFFICE of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
For the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
By his Attorneys
J. MELVILLE MATSON,
H. HOWARD TAYLOR.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1884. [1450

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. — A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hopping, Esq. — M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. — W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick — C. D. Bottomley, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1884 [7

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.
3.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $1,500 in any one year.
4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relations, of Trusts, &c., in addition to the Depositor's own account.
5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.
6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.
8.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.
12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

WITH Reference to the above, business will be commenced on the 1st May, 1884.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1884. [844

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, RENTS COLLECTED. BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, MOURNING STATIONERY, &c., MONUMENTS ERECTED. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [22

HAIPHONG.
CALIXTE IMBERT, COMMISSION AGENT AND CARGO CONSIGNEE FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT. HAIPHONG.
Will undertake Commissions for Firms in the Far East and receive Sample Consignments of Goods.
Communications in English and French. [1123

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. T. ARKCOLL, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 10th October, 1884, at 2 P.M., at his Residence, No. 2, Seymour Terrace,
THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., Comprising:—
ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT CENTRE TABLE.
ENGLISH-MADE CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE.
TEAKWOOD CABINET, CHEFFONIER with Glass, TEA TABLE, WRITING TABLE, and TEAKWOOD FRAMED CHIMNEY GLASS HANDSOMELY CARVED.
PICTURES, VASES, & ORNAMENTS.
TEAKWOOD Handsomely Carved DINING ROOM FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS, and PLATED WARE.
DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES, DOUBLE-WINGED WARDROBE, with Glass Door, ENGLISH-MADE BIRCHWOOD FURNITURE, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY DRESSING TABLE with Glass and WASHSTAND.
A COTTAGE PIANO by MOORE AND MOORE, LONDON.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on View on and after THURSDAY, the 9th instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1884. 1858

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, IN ABERDEEN STREET & GOUGH STREET.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 10th day of October, 1884, at 2.30 P.M., on the Premises:
ALL those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND registered in the Land Office as Sections D, E, & G, and the Remaining Portion of INLAND LOT No. 60, with the 13 HOUSES Erected thereon Nos. 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, Aberdeen Street, and Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16, Gough Street, and held for the residue of a Term of 999 years less the last ten days thereof, subject to the due Proportion of the Crown Rent.
The above Premises will be offered for Sale in 13 LOTS Each Let containing One House.
The LOTS will be Sold subject to the existing Lettings and Tenancies thereof respectively.
For Sale plan and Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1607

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SAYLE & Co. will continue Selling Off by Public Auction, the Balance of their STOCK,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 11th instant,
WHEN THEY WILL OFFER THE GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING & OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.
Comprising:—
SCOTCH and ENGLISH TWEEDS and FLANNELS in SUIT-LENGTHS, COATINGS, DUCKS and DRILLS, WHITE and COLOURED SHIRTS, COLLARS, UNDERVESTS, PANTS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TIES, SCARVES, &c., &c., &c.
SAYLE & Co., Victoria Exchange.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1884. [1857

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT SALE.

BY direction of Rear-Admiral JOHN LEE DAVIS, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. Naval Force on the Asiatic Station, there will be sold, at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE U. S. NAVAL DEPOT, NAGASAKI, JAPAN,
COMMENCING NOVEMBER 13th, 1884,
NAVAL STORES.

This sale is made preparatory to the abolishment of the Naval Depot at this port, and the articles comprise STORES and EQUIPMENT MATERIAL, under the cognizance of the different Bureaux of the Navy Department, viz:—
ORDNANCE:
6 32-pdr. smooth-bore guns, with iron carriages, &c.; 1 30-pdr. rifled gun, with wooden carriage; 1 12-pdr. heavy navy howitzer, with field carriage, &c.; large quantity of shot and shell for above guns; 20,000 rounds of fixed ammunition (Lowell Cartridge Co.); &c., &c.
SHIPS' BOAT:
1 Sailing launch; 3 large cutters; 2 gigs; 1 whale boat; 1 steam cutter, engine and fixtures incomplete; &c., &c., &c.
ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT:
Anvils; bolts and nuts; ground emery; rubber hose; indicators; lanterns; iron pipes, assorted sizes; quantity of paint; &c., &c., &c.
NAVIGATION:
Professional books; nautical instruments; &c., &c., &c.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING:
A quantity of, clothing, comprising pea jackets, trowsers, monkey jackets, and white clothing, &c., &c., &c.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:
Comprising household and office furniture, &c., &c., &c.
The right to reject any or all bids or tenders is reserved.
Any further information required will be furnished on application at the Depot, Nagasaki.
JOHN CLYDE SULLIVAN, Passed Asst. Paymaster, U.S.N., In Charge.
Nagasaki, 26th September, 1884. [1900

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly soft and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. [1725

DUREL'S FERRUGINOUS TAR SYRUP
is undoubtedly that which must be preferred to other PREPARATIONS in hot CLIMATES.
In fact, it is well known that in case of ANÆMIA or general IMPOVERISHMENT of the BLOOD, iron is not convenient to nervous or irritable persons, but such is not the case when mixed up with tar.
Its Constipating and heating effects are COMPLETELY NEUTRALIZED by this adjunction. Tar tonifies the mucous membrane, gives appetite, and being the basis of a most healthy and hygienical beverage, it has the power to facilitate both, the absorption and the assimilation of iron.
Paris, Farmacy Durel, 7, Boulevard Denain. Depot in Hongkong: A. S. WATSON & Co. [999

INTIMATIONS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN, 1884.

AUTHORISED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
Dated 4th December, 1883.

For Dollars 2,789,400.28 equivalent of Taels 2,000,000 at 7.1.7, in Bonds of $500 Each Hongkong Currency, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum.
Principal and Interest payable in Hongkong.
The Loan is divided into Two Portions for $1,394,700.14 (1 Million Taels) each, and marked respectively A & B.
The Bonds of Loan A are redeemable at par within 3 years (1887) by three yearly instalments, the first of which will be payable on the 15th March, 1885.
The Bonds of Loan B are redeemable at par within 6 years (1890) by three yearly instalments; the first of which will be payable on the 30th June, 1888.
The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum payable yearly, according to the English Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at the Current Rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Hongkong. The First Payment of interest on Loan A will be on 15th March, 1885, and on Loan B on 30th June, 1885.
The Drawings will take place in Hongkong one month previous to the dates of payment of the Drawn Bonds as given in the Schedule, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified, at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, after which date interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.
Bonds to bearer will be issued on 25th October, 1884, against allotment letter and on payment of the balance due on same, from which date the Public will receive interest upon the Bonds of Both Loans.

SCHEDULE.
TABLE OF DRAWINGS AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

LOAN A.

Date of payment of drawn bonds and interest.	Amount of each drawing.	Amount of interest.
1885—15th March	$418,410.04	$111,576.01
1886—15th "	488,145.05	78,103.20
1887—15th "	488,145.05	39,051.60
	$1,394,700.14	$228,730.81

LOAN B.

1885—30th June		$111,576.01
1886—30th "		111,576.01
1887—30th "		111,576.01
1888—30th "	$488,145.05	111,576.01
1889—30th "	488,145.05	72,524.40
1890—30th "	418,410.04	33,472.80
	$1,394,700.14	$552,801.24

With reference to the foregoing, sealed tenders are invited for the above Loan at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, until NOON on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1884, when the tenders will be opened, afterwards no tender will be entertained. Applicants have the option of taking either Loan A or Loan B and tenders should distinctly state which one is desired.
A deposit of ten per centum upon the amount tendered must accompany each application, such deposit to be made by Cheque on a Bank in Hongkong. The balance of the amount allotted to be paid on or before the 25th October, 1884.
Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.
If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.
All tenders to bear upon the cover "Tender for Chinese Imperial Silver Loan of 1884."
The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any Tender below par.
This prospectus and form of tender can be obtained on application at the Bank.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Agents Issuing the Loan,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1884. [1712

PORTLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April 1883. [1118

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, Queen's Road,
Begs to inform the Residents of Victoria and the Public generally that he has secured the assistance of an experienced European Operator in Mr. ROBERT DOUGLAS, whose Artistic Portraiture is well known in China.
N.B.—Mr. DOUGLAS intends to introduce all the leading improvements in Modern Photography.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1884. [1583

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SAGHALIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamships "THANE" AND "CORDOUAN," from Antwerp and London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods will be transhipped to the "TANAIS," where they will have to take delivery.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 4 P.M., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges, at 1 cent. per package per diem.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 13th instant, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1884.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Ex "DIEMINAH."
H N M (in triangle) Nos. 6, 9—2 Cases Earthenware, &c., from London.
G C (on top), 161 (in tria.), DM (underneath) No. 138—1 Case Merchandise, from London.
Ex "OXUS."
H N M (in tria.) Nos. 4/5—2 Cases Hardware, from London.
587 (in square) No. 72—1 Case Merchandise, from London.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1884.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "WINGSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1884. [1854

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Police and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Consignees are hereby informed that all Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 13th instant.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1884. [1856

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PRIAM," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 6th October, 1884.
Goods undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1884. 1847

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CASCAPEDIA," Captain Fraser, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Japan unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant.
All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1884. [1838

INTIMATIONS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II Amer. bark. "CARRIE HECKLE," J. Simonton, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1884. [1904

In the MATTER of the TRUST DEED for the Benefit of the Creditors of the Estate of ALEXANDER HEINRICH VONDER HORCK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above Estate will be held pursuant to the 167th Section of the Ordinance No. 5, of 1864, before the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Bankruptcy at the Court House of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1884, at ELEVEN OF THE O'CLOCK, in the FORENOON, when the Trustee will submit a Statement of the whole Estate collected by him, and of the property outstanding specifying the cause of its being so outstanding and of all the receipts and of all the Payments thereout made, and any Creditor may attend and examine such Statement and compare the receipts with the Payments, and the Meeting will declare by Resolution whether any and what part of the said produce of the Estate (after making a reasonable deduction for future contingencies shall be divided amongst the Creditors as a Second Dividend.
Dated this 9th day of October, 1884.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Trustee of the Estate of the said ALEXANDER HEINRICH VONDER HORCK.
MESSRS. BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON, Solicitors for the Trustee, 35, Queen's Road. [1892

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the MATTER of CHARLES McLEOD GEE, PETER C. SORENSEN, GEORGE EDMUNDS DOORLY, CHARLES PANSON, and OSAKI (Japanese Woman), late of Victoria, Hongkong, Deceased.

IN Virtue of an Order of the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE made this day in the above Matters, NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above Estates are hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd day of November next.
EDW. J. ACKROYD, Registrar.
Registry, Supreme Court, 2nd October, 1884. [1880

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year 1883, and for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1884.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1884. [1881

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have agreed to Purchase at Macao the Annamite Steamer "SHUN ON," (from CHUNG CHOON TIN) with all her appurtenances thereunto belonging. The Vessel will be transferred to the New Owner on or about the 13th instant. The Undersigned will not be held Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Late Owner.
DUN HING CHAN, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1884. [1883

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF VOGEL & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND MEETING in this Matter has been further adjourned to MONDAY, the 5th day of January next, at NOON, and will be held before the Undersigned at his Chambers, Supreme Court.
Creditors desirous to participate therein must file their proofs on or before the said day.
Dated this 9th day of October, 1884.
EDW. J. ACKROYD, Registrar, S.C.
1901]

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened to take place at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M.
The object for which the Meeting is called is stated in the Notice posted in the HALL of the Club.
By Order of the General Committee,
EDWARD BEART, Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1884. [1903

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 7, Queen's Road, at NOON, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October instant.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
ÆRATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 10TH, 1884.

THE special correspondent of *The Times* in a letter from Singapore, part of which we reproduce elsewhere, has been insisting very strongly on the urgent necessity for the proper fortification of Singapore and Hongkong. *The Times*, in the course of a leading article on the subject, says:—"Our correspondent has made out a good *primâ facie* case for the title of Singapore to be given some more substantial fortifications than it has hitherto enjoyed. Its claim would be unquestionable and unquestioned if it stood alone. The only excuse for the continued defencelessness of a port like it is that the British Empire comprises half a hundred others which a naval war would mortally imperil. British commerce has overflowed the globe to an extent which offers pledges to fortune and the casualties of armed violence everywhere. British prosperity has marked the seas with a track of gold unprotected from plunder except by international good faith and a belief in the ability of Great Britain to avenge an insult. Since the immense growth of British colonial riches, Great Britain has been engaged in no strife of a kind to endanger its security. That it has not been is no proof that it might not be. Were the occasion to happen, the revolution during the present generation in the conditions of naval warfare would intensify the risk. Beyond dispute the country acts a reckless part in omitting precautions against attack which is at least not the more likely to be attempted that it is known to have been guarded against. The true difficulty is to effect a wise selection among the several spots open to danger. To endeavour to fortify the whole line of the Colonial Empire against violence which may never be tried would be an impracticable task. Hundreds of undefended ports must be left. The Empire can pretend to garrison those alone which are needed for Imperial purposes. It is easier to lay down that general principle than to determine its particular application. There will be many candidates for the rank of Imperial keystones, and many would have to be rejected." It seems to us that there is really no difficulty at all in selecting the points to be fortified. The principal links in the chain of empire, the most important strategic points, the most vulnerable to attack—these are places to which the Imperial Government should direct its attention. A glance at the map will show that these points are comparatively few. They consist primarily of Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong on the Suez Canal route to the Far East, and Ascension or St. Helena, Capetown, and Mauritius on the Cape route. The Australians, with a little assistance, can fortify their own ports, and the other British dependencies can wait their turn or rely for protection upon the fleet. There should, however, be at least one invulnerable stronghold in the West Indies, and one port in British Columbia should be efficiently fortified. The Canadians may be trusted to protect Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax. Turning then to the chain of colonies and outposts which guard the line to India and the Far East, we have Gibraltar impregnable; Malta supposed to be capable of resisting any attack; Cyprus, at present undefended; Aden weak; Trincomalee and Colombo defenceless; and Singapore and Hongkong with the rudiments of fortifications. The links in the chain east of the Red Sea require first to be made sound. Happily the Imperial Government have at last recognised the folly of leaving Hongkong, Singapore, and Aden defenceless against invasion, measures being now in progress for the effective fortification of each of the three ports. We only hope that nothing may occur to cause the War Office Authorities to relax their efforts and suspend the work; now that it has once been decided upon, it should be carried out thoroughly. The best way of averting attack is beyond doubt to be prepared for it. Hongkong and Singapore are not only singularly exposed to attack by any hostile naval force, but they also are, by their condition and circumstances, peculiarly helpless. Their garrisons might have simultaneously to suppress a rising of the population and oppose a foreign invader. It is extremely satisfactory, therefore, to find that the Imperial Government are at last giving serious attention to the question of the defence of these important commercial depôts and naval stations. The loss of either port would prove a most serious blow in any foreign war in which England might become involved.

The British gunboat *Tweed* arrived here yesterday from Swatow.

The British gunboat *Linnet*, Commander Hill, left here yesterday for Amoy.

A correspondent writes to say that the steamer *Milton*, lately sold by Messrs. Blackhead & Co., has not become the property of the Chinese Government, and that she has passed under the British flag. He does not give the name of the new owner.

The Band of the Buffs will play the following programme at the Botanical Gardens this evening, 10th instant (weather permitting), at 9 p.m.:—

March	"In der Hinterbrul"	Rosenwelg.
Polka	"The Artists"	Coote.
Overture	"Le Serment"	Auber.
Valse	"Les Patineurs"	Waldteufel.
Selection	"La Figlia del Reggimento"	Donizetti.
Song	"Traum Glück"	Lange.
Galop	"Akrobaten"	Zikoff.
	"God save the Queen."	

Two inquests were opened yesterday afternoon by the Coroner, Mr. A. G. Wise, and Messrs. Goodhad, G. E. dos Remedios, and F. M. Gonsalves, jury, at the Mortuary, West Point, on the body of the Chinawoman who was murdered at Tank-lane on Wednesday night, and the other on that of a Chinaman who met his death by the fall of a stone at Shaukiwan. The jury having viewed the bodies, both enquiries were adjourned until Monday, at 3 p.m., at the Magistracy.

The *Brisbane Courier* has the following telegram from Cooktown, dated 6th Sept.—"The steamer *Elamang* left this morning for the South. Denis Gleeson, the prospector, from New Guinea, is a passenger by the *Elamang*. His report states that while in New Guinea he passed Professor Denton's grave, which he fenced round with the assistance of natives. He visited Mount Belford and Mount Irvin, and found quartz country but no gold. War had broken out between two tribes near Barona, but ended with the destruction of one village only. On the 26th August a boat with six Chinese from Cooktown made Hools, where three of them were killed by the natives. The three others afterwards reached Port Moresby, one of them having his leg broken."

A case of robbery with violence was before Mr. Wise at the Police Court yesterday afternoon. It appears that a Chinese cook on board a vessel in the harbour came on shore on some business yesterday afternoon and had on his person several Bank notes of various values. He was set upon by a number of men, who beat him, pulled his queue, and cut his purse containing the notes. He struggled and called out to the people in a barber's shop, in front of which the robbery took place, but the barbers took no notice whatever. All the robbers decamped, but the man who had hold of the victim's queue was pursued by him until he was caught hold of by a detective. The man now in charge admitted a previous conviction, but denied the present charge. The case stands remanded to allow of further inquiries to be made.

It will be satisfactory to the public to learn that the police now have in custody a man who is believed to be one of the cowardly assailants of Dr. Horder, who was so severely maltreated at the hands of the mob on Friday last. This man was found at the Tung Wah Hospital, where he was being treated by the medical staff for some wounds about the body, which he admits having received at the hands of a Sikh constable. The Sikh identifies the man as one who was in close pursuit of Dr. Horder, and states that he attacked the man with his sword, or sword bayonet, giving him some cuts about the chest or shoulders, and driving him upstairs. Possibly some more of the rioters may be found by the same means—the marks of injuries they may have received at the hands of the police—for in all probability there was a large number wounded.

The *Times of India* says:—"The Calcutta Tea Syndicate have recently addressed the Government of India in the Agricultural Department on the injury to which Indian tea is found to be liable after it has been packed for any length of time in the lead and wooden packing cases usually employed. According to one theory the damage is held to be due to the chemical action of certain kinds of inferior wood on the inner lead sheeting and through it on the tea within; according to a second theory the injury is to be traced to the action of the tea itself on the leaden sheeting. The result in any case is that where such chemical action is set up the tea is injuriously affected. The evil has attained such serious proportions that the Tea Syndicate propose that a special officer should be deputed by the Government to make a thorough enquiry into the subject. The Syndicate are willing to bear a portion of the expense."

The *Siècle*, the organ of M. Henri Brisson, President of the French Chamber, says:—"We should enter into no more negotiations at Shanghai, Tientsin, or elsewhere. It is at Peking itself and directly with the Tsung-li-Yamen that M. Patenôtre should treat. Prudence makes it imperative that the treaty should be previously drawn up in a definitive form, and that no discussion relative to its text should be admitted. The French Government has had time to prepare all the elements necessary for the purpose of defining the limits of our frontiers, and for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, which would include the opening up of the Chinese provinces. With reference to the question of the indemnity, it is clear that once for all no modification of the sum of eighty millions can be dreamt of. One of the most serious mistakes which have been committed was to waver in estimating the amount to be asked from the Chinese as a compensation for our sacrifices. Direct negotiation with the Tsung-li-Yamen at Peking, the immediate execution of the Tientsin Treaty, an indemnity of 80,000,000 francs, the occupation of Formosa and of Hainan until the full payment thereof, the cession of the Kelung territory to France for the purpose of being used as a naval station in the Chinese sea—these should be the subjects comprised in the diplomatic programme of the Government."

The adjourned inquest on the body of Ngu Ayow, the man who was found in Queen's-road with a bullet wound in his head on the morning of the first outbreak of the riot (3rd instant), was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy before the Coroner and a jury. Inspector Perry said that on the morning of the riot he went down to the spot and when near the old British Hotel he saw Dr. Horder running along towards him from the West. Dr. Horder was bareheaded and blood was flowing down his forehead. His face and clothes were saturated with blood. Witness accompanied the reverend gentleman to the Civil Hospital and when they arrived at the gate he heard something, in consequence of which he looked down into Queen's-road from the parapet and saw the deceased lying upon his back almost in the middle of the road and in a pool of blood with his brains out. Witness went to a Chinese house near and procured a bed board, on which, with the assistance of the constables he had with him, he placed the deceased and had him conveyed to the hospital. Witness had made enquiries but had not been able to find anyone who could tell how the deceased came by his wound, all he could ascertain being that there had been a great disturbance and that several shots had been fired. The four Indian constables who were on duty on the spot told witness that they had fired a few rounds each. Dr. Marques was next called, and having described the nature of the wound, and produced the ball which he had found in course of a *post mortem* examination, gave it as his opinion that death was caused by the injuries deceased received from the bullet wound. The bullet, as extracted, weighed 184 grains. Yuen Atsun, a married woman, identified the keys, purse and clothing produced as belonging to the deceased, who, she said, was about sixty years of age, and was called Ngu Ayow. Deceased was a street coolie who was living in the same house as herself. She last saw deceased on the morning of the 3rd instant, after he had been out early in the morning with his carrying pole looking for work. Witness heard afterwards that the deceased had been killed. Yau Afoon, also a street coolie living in the same house, gave similar evidence. Sikh constable 27 said he and three other Sikh constables were on duty in Queen's-road West, and on account of the riot they fired several rounds of cartridges they had with them. He himself fired four rounds. The other three constables were also called; one said he fired five rounds, another three, and the other six rounds. The jury returned a verdict that deceased met with his death from injuries received by a bullet wound, but there was no evidence to show how or by what means he received that wound. A rider was added by the jury that the expenses of chair hire incurred by jurors should be defrayed by the Government.

The murderer of the woman in Tank-lane is still at large, and it is feared that having avoided arrest for so long, he has managed to make his escape out of the colony, and may therefore never be brought to justice. If he remained in the colony he must soon be in the hands of justice, as he is well known to the police, having been several times before the Police Court for small offences and also utilized as an informer.

The business at the Police Court yesterday morning was not of any particular interest, as the most important cases were not disposed of. One of the rioters was sentenced to three months' hard labour for throwing stones at Mr. Floyd, machinist, on the Praya, on the 4th inst, and a chair coolie in the employ of the Italian Consul, Mr. D. Musso, was sentenced to a month's hard labour for abusive language to and assault upon his master.

The Steam Laundry Company request us to express their regret for the inconveniences to which some of the Company's supporters have been put by some delay which has occurred. Every effort is being made, and will continue to be made, to prevent disappointment, but at the commencement it has not been found possible wholly to avoid it. The amount of work contributed by the public has been greater than the most sanguine of the promoters had hoped for, and when it is remembered that nearly every piece has had to be sewn marked with coloured cottons, some idea of the preliminary labour required can be formed. This of course will not have to be done again. The finding of the various residences by new and unaccustomed collectors has also caused delay, and doubtless irritation. This will soon remedy itself. The Directors hope that under the circumstances, the friends of the Company will give as much indulgence as possible. Instead of collecting and delivering twice a week as advertised, a weekly collection only will be made until the organization is perfected.

CRICKET.

A match will be commenced to-day at 2 p.m. between "The Hongkong Cricket Club" and "The Racquet Court," to be continued at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant. The following are the sides:—

RACQUET COURT.	HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
V. T. Bunbury (Capt.)	G. S. Coxon (Capt.)
H. G. Rice	R. C. Hodder
F. S. C. Hare	J. C. C. Hendry
E. J. Coxon	F. H. O. Wilson
H. St. D. Jarrott	G. V. Douglish
C. P. Lloyd	W. Watson-Pike
C. B. Vyvyan	Capt. Gordon
C. C. Stuart	E. H. Wood
A. G. Stokes	V. A. C. Hawkins
H. H. Taylor	G. Grimble
G. G. H. D'Acth	H. F. Whyte

Players are requested to be on the ground punctually at 2 p.m.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

An extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Council was held at 11 a.m. yesterday, when there were present:—

His Excellency the Administrator, Hon. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.
Hon. Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, Chief Justice.
Hon. F. STEWART, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY, Attorney-General.
Hon. A. LISTER, Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. T. JACKSON.
Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
Hon. WONG SHING.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF THE COLONY.

His Excellency the ADMINISTRATOR—Hon. members of the Legislative Council. I have felt myself compelled to summon you to-day to this extraordinary meeting of the Council, in order to ask you to pass some legislation which, in the opinion of the Governor and of the Executive Council, is necessary at the present moment, for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the Executive and to take some measures to prevent the recurrence of the disturbances which took place last Friday. I believe the Government possess at the present moment powers sufficient to enable them to put down any such disturbances should they occur again, and they will not hesitate to exercise such powers should it unfortunately become necessary. But I consider it the duty of the Government to take all the precautionary measures it can with a view of preventing the recurrence of disturbances, and not to trust alone to its power of suppressing them when they have once commenced. Loss of life and destruction of valuable property are often the result of the neglect of such precautionary measures. Up to the present moment the Government has taken all the steps which it considers necessary, and I think I may say it has done so with success. I believe the appearance on the scene of the disturbance of the pickets of the Buffs prevented those disorders from being more extensive than they were, and I think it right to take this opportunity of acknowledging the cordial support the local Government has received from His Excellency Major-General Sargant on this occasion. Capt. Dempster and the police under his orders have also shown great forbearance and firmness; and the thanks of the Government are also due to those patriotic Justices of the Peace who so cheerfully responded to the call of the Government to assist the overworked Police Magistrates. Although no recurrence or extension of the disturbances has taken place, yet the Government is in possession of reliable information that there are at the present moment in Hongkong a number of turbulent men who are members of the Triad Society, whose presence is dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony. I think that the Executive should have larger powers given it to enable it to deal with these people, in order that they may send them away from the colony as soon as possible. With this view the Attorney-General will lay before you a draft Bill, and I hope the hon. members will see their way to pass this Bill through all its stages to-day, so that it may be brought into force at once. I may mention also to the Council that I telegraphed to Sir Harry Parkes at Peking, informing him that there had been some disturbances here, and that I considered the origin of them was a proclamation issued by the authorities at Canton. I just mentioned that there had been riots, and Sir Harry Parkes asked me to telegraph information as to their character and extent, and yesterday I received the following answer from him, which, I think, is very satisfactory:—"Received your telegram of this morning. I have addressed to the Tsungli-Yamen strong representation, a copy of which I have sent you by to-day's post."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have to ask leave to introduce a Bill to supplement the existing provisions of the law in certain respects, for the better securing of the peace and good order of the colony. I may state to the Council at once that I shall propose the suspension of the Standing Orders with a view of enabling us to pass this Bill at once. Your Excellency has explained the reasons for which it has been thought necessary to summon this special meeting of the Council, but perhaps I may add that the determination to take that course was not arrived at till late yesterday afternoon, and owing to the extremely short space of time that has been available for the preparation of this meeting, it has not been possible to have copies of the Bill printed so that it could be placed in the hands of the members. The provisions which it is proposed to include in the Ordinance are substantially to supplement existing Ordinances in three points. There are, as hon. members of the Council are aware, Ordinances regulating the keeping of ammunition and dangerous goods—explosives and other dangerous goods—and there are also Ordinances regulating to some limited extent the carriage of arms. There are, however, no Ordinances in the colony preventing the possession of arms, or the sale of arms. There are also provisions enabling the Governor—provisions to be found in Ord. 8 of 1882—enabling the Governor in Council by order to banish from the colony persons, not born or naturalised British subjects, for a space not exceeding five years, and enabling him, by the same or subsequent order, to fix the time of the departure of such persons from the colony. That was the provision which was embodied in Ord. 8 of 1882 in substitution for certain provisions contained in previous Ordinances which were illegal from their start, that is to say, which assumed to make provision which was beyond the power of any Colonial legislature to make. Banishment was substituted for the old term "deportation," and is provided for in that section. But the section does not provide for the arrest and custody of the person to be banished, and the carrying out of the order against him, and it is intended to supplement Ordinance 8 of 1882 by a provision for the carrying out of that order. Then there are provisions in the Ordinance relating to matters for which hitherto no law has been provided. Amongst other things there is a provision to forbid the publishing of notices or proclamations in the Chinese language without first obtaining permission from the Registrar-General, and there are punishments for defacing and pulling down proclamations issued by the Government. As regards the first class of provisions, those with reference to the having or carrying of arms, the scope of the Ordinance is this. No Chinese person shall have or carry any arms within the colony, except he is authorised by the Government. There is this provision enabling the Governor in Council to grant licences to proper persons, and on proper conditions, to carry and have arms. There is a provision which will enable the police to search—and the powers given are very large—houses or buildings, vessels, ships, or places, for arms which may be there in contravention of the Ordinance, and enabling them to seize arms, and declare them in such cases to be forfeited to the Crown. Now it is intended that this Ordinance shall come into operation immediately upon the passing of it; that provision is made entirely under pressure of extreme circumstances. It would have been better if it had been possible to allow some considerable time to elapse in order that those persons who are in possession of arms for the purpose of trade or other legitimate purposes should not be inconvenienced, or at least till they might be able to dispose of them in their own way and without interference. But it is not possible to do so; the public necessity precludes us from allowing them that grace, and therefore provision is made under which, even though arms or ammunition may be seized and taken, if the Governor should be satisfied from the circumstances that the person who is in possession of them at the time they are seized was not willingly and knowingly in possession of them in contravention of this Ordinance—and that would apply to almost everyone whose arms may be seized within the next few days—that these arms should be taken possession of by the Governor, and disposed of in one of three ways. Either they will be returned to the person or persons from whom they were seized with permission to have or carry them in accordance with the conditions of such licences as shall be granted; or he may return them to these persons for immediate exportation, subject to such conditions as may be provided; or he may take the arms at a valuation assessed by the Surveyor-General, the price of them being paid to the owners; or if the owners think fit, they can compel the Government to take this alternative in preference to any other. Then there is a provision for making the sale of arms illegal, and providing punishment for selling them. That, I think, is all I need say as to the provision for having or carrying arms. There is one thing, however, I would mention. It has been directed by the Secretary of State that an Ordinance shall be introduced under which the provisions of the pass system, so far as it refers to the carriage of arms, shall be extended, in accordance with the recommendation of the Smuggling Commission, the report of which was made some time ago, so that it shall apply throughout the colony in the same way and as fully as it has been hitherto applied to the district of Victoria. The Ordinance, as it has been interpreted by the magistrates—I believe the question was never carried to the Supreme Court—has been held not to apply beyond the district of Victoria as defined by the Registration Ordinance. It has been pointed out, however, in that report, and by circumstances repeatedly referred to by the police, that it is desirable the restrictions of this Ordinance, at all events as far as the carriage of arms is concerned, should be extended to the other parts of the colony, and in particular to the district of Kowloon. Therefore by the provisions of this Ordinance, the provisions of the existing Ordinance will be extended to the whole colony. Then with reference to the powers of deportation. I have mentioned that there is no power at present under Ord. 8 of 1882 to arrest and detain the person who is to be banished pending the time he has to leave the colony. The Ordinance provides that if the Government thinks fit, he shall be subject to police supervision during that time, provided that he shall have an opportunity of arranging for his departure and settling his affairs, &c. Then it is provided also that the names of all persons who have been deported shall be published in Chinese notices from time to time, so that additional opportunities of detecting persons returning from banishment will be afforded to the police. I think this is a substantial summary of the whole of the provisions of the Ordinance. It is provided that any person acting in contravention of the Ordinance, or the regulations made under it, shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, or at the discretion of the magistrates, to a fine not exceeding $500.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the motion.

Hon. T. JACKSON—Your Excellency, I heartily approve of the urgent measure taken to-day for the better preservation of law and order in this colony. I am sure it is patent to every one of us the position of things here is very far from satisfactory. Beyond all doubt there is a very large number of lawless characters at large in Hongkong prepared to prey on property and seize any opportunity for plunder. These ought to be dealt with as, I believe, they are very effectively dealt with in the Straits Settlements, by a deportation Ordinance. People of this class ought to be sent from among us, sent to their own country, to be dealt with according to the laws of their own land; at all events we should have nothing more to do with them. I heard some days ago, on what I considered good authority, that there are at present 10,000 members of the Triad Society in the colony. The presence of these people constitutes a real danger to law and order, and the Executive cannot take too strong measures to put down the present state of things with a high hand. Weakness and indecision on the part of the Government are twin brothers to violence and lawlessness on the part of the governed. There is another matter I think ought to be noticed in connection with these recent troubles. I think it ought to be publicly stated that beyond all doubt there is but one Government in this colony, and that is the Executive—that there is no body of Chinese gentlemen between the Government and the Chinese people. I believe it is stated in the Chinese prints that the settlement of the disorder the other day was in consequence of the representations made by one or more members of the Tung Wah Hospital, and promises have been held out by these gentlemen which they are not in a position to fulfil in any shape or form. I think it should be publicly stated this day in Council that these gentlemen of the Tung Wah Hospital are merely members of a charitable organisation and their powers begin and end there. They appear to wish to arrogate to themselves something more and to assume a position which is not permissible and which they are certainly not entitled to. I hope we will hear no more of the gentlemen of the Tung Wah Hospital in connection with matters of this kind.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I rise to heartily support the remarks of my hon. friend. I have myself received information from various sources that there are those dangerous persons here, and, moreover, that the dangerous persons are not the lower classes but are persons belonging to the so-called respectable classes who are badly disposed towards the Government of the colony. Whether they belong to these societies themselves or are merely influencing them I do not know, but I myself heard a conversation on the Praya on Sunday afternoon which shows that at least one ex-member of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, who is a very active man though not a member of the Committee at present, has something to do with the recent disturbances. A Chinese was being spoken to by Captain Dempster and was asked why he had not kept his promise to send cargo boats and coolies to commence work that morning. This man replied that "he had first to go to the Tung Wah Hospital to see the gentleman there, and that when he got there—" He had got as far as this when this gentleman stopped him with a strong Chinese exclamation to shut his mouth. This was heard by two gentlemen, and it convinces me that these people are interfering in a way in which they ought not to allowed to do. Another suggestion I heard made was—and I think it would have a very good effect on the Chinese portion of the community—that the whole of the European members of the community should be enrolled as special constables. I think if the Chinese knew that every single European, or nearly every European, was supporting the Government they would be careful what they were about. That was done on a former occasion, and the effect was a very good one. There were in the colony a number of emissaries of a patriotic organisation called the Tung Kwan, who had their head-quarters at Nam Tow. Their object was to operate against the peace and good order of the colony. The Chinese, we all know, are very reluctant to commit themselves in any way or make themselves the mark for the vengeance of any one. Therefore they merely say there are a lot of bad people in the colony, and there they end. The measures taken at the time I have mentioned were to show them the Europeans were able to defend themselves, and the effect was to make matters so uncomfortable for them that very soon these bad people were got away. I am referring to what took place in 1857 or 1858, and those measures were effectual in course of time.

The Ordinance was then read a first time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have now to move the suspension of the Standing Orders in order that we may proceed with this Bill at once.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Carried.

The Bill was then read a second time and the Council went into Committee upon it.

Clause 1, providing that the Ordinance should continue in force until the 1st January, 1886, was passed without discussion in the first instance, but was reconsidered after the other clauses had been disposed of.

Clause 2, defining the meaning of the term "Arms," was passed *nem. con.*

Clause 3, prohibiting the carrying or possession of arms by Chinese persons save when authorised by special licence, was passed *nem. con.*

Clause 4, providing for the arrest by any police officer, without warrant, of any person having or reasonably suspected of having arms in his possession, was next considered.

Hon. P. RYRIE suggested the insertion of words to give power to arrest to others than constables.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he thought it better to keep this power in the hands of the police; police officer was the term used throughout the Ordinance.

The clause was passed as it stood.

Clause 5, authorising the search of any house, ship, or place for arms, and to seize them, was next considered.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Would this interfere with merchant junks carrying arms for their own protection?

The COLONIAL TREASURER said junks were licensed to carry certain arms.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said no existing licence would be valid under the Ordinance under consideration, but it would be quite possible for the Governor in Council to give licences on such terms as he thought fit, but to-day they would all be liable to have their arms seized if it was thought proper to seize them.

Hon. P. RYRIE said he thought this provision would operate rather hardly on the junks.

HIS EXCELLENCY said there was no intention of using the power unless in the case of piratical junks.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said this was a temporary Ordinance which would possibly work hardship in certain cases, but it was a choice of evils. It was impossible to frame such a provision as would confine the power of seizure to those cases in which it was desired to seize and leave the others unaffected. He had tried in various ways to exempt the junks in harbour, or coming into harbour, from liability to have their arms seized, but he could not devise any means of doing so.

Hon. P. RYRIE said it would be a great deal of trouble for the junk people to have to obtain special licences.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Undoubtedly it will inflict a great deal of trouble on those who wish to retain the privilege of carrying arms.

Hon. T. JACKSON—Is it absolutely necessary to extend this provision to junks?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I may mention one of the pieces of information on which the expediency of passing this Bill is based is one that applies to junks in the waters of the colony at the present time.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I don't see where the danger from junks lies. They are not engaged in disorder in any way.

HIS EXCELLENCY—We have information to the contrary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I may assure the hon. member, though I am not at liberty to divulge the whole facts, we had authentic information on that subject.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I suppose unless there is suspicion the police would not be too severe.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Of course the scope of the Ordinance is to provide the police with very large powers. It would not be reasonable to give such powers unless it was intended they should be carried out, but at the same time they must be carried out with discretion.

Hon. T. JACKSON—I am much afraid this clause would cause a great deal of trouble as it stands. I think an exemption ought to be made in favour of trading junks well known to the Harbour Master.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I don't see how that could be introduced without making the Ordinance inoperative.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—I venture to offer a few remarks on this subject, as I was a good many years in the Harbour Master's office and have had a good deal to do with these junks. In most cases the armament is of the oldest and most useless description and probably more dangerous to those who fire the guns than to those against whom they are directed. These arms are entered on the licences and the owners give security. I don't think there is any danger where they give security say in $250 and get two responsible shopkeepers to go surety for that amount. There is no danger to be apprehended from the very inefficient arms on these junks, and I think if the Attorney-General could see his way to inserting a few words exempting junks that have given security to the satisfaction of the Harbour Master it would prevent a great amount of business inconvenience. These junks all carry a few old cannon and muskets, and if this is enforced not only will there be a panic and stampede, but the boats will also fall victims to the pirates outside, not having the means of defence.

Hon. P. RYRIE—How about junks coming here for the first time?

The COLONIAL TREASURER—They can at once apply to the Harbour Master for a licence.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Is it a small sum they have to pay for that?

The COLONIAL TREASURER—$10 a year.

Hon. P. RYRIE—$10 is a good deal for a junk.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—They can get a permit for a month at a much reduced rate.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I object to any interference whatever with reference to junks. I don't think they are a source of danger at all.

HIS EXCELLENCY—We have got information that some of them are at present.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I think to give effect to the amendment proposed by my hon. friends opposite with reference to trading junks it would be necessary to amend section 3, which provides that no Chinese shall have or carry arms, by adding the words "Provided that this section shall not apply to any trading junk which has given security to the Harbour Master for having when licensed such arms as are necessary for the protection of such junk on the high seas."

Clause 3 was then amended as suggested by the Attorney-General, and clause 5 was adopted as it stood. Clause 3 was subsequently further amended by the insertion of the words "or fishing boat" after the words trading junk.

Clause 6 was then considered. It provided that arms found in possession of any one not entitled to hold the same, but not wilfully kept back, should be taken possession of and held by the Government, who should give a receipt for the same, the arms to be returned under such conditions as the Governor in Council might think fit, or that the Government should pay to the owners the value thereof; provided that it should always be open to the owners to demand payment, the value to be assessed by the Surveyor-General.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL said he would move as an amendment the substitution of the words "to be assessed by an official valuator" instead of the Surveyor-General. He must confess himself to be in the dark as to the value of arms.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that of course the Surveyor-General would have every opportunity of consulting persons of special knowledge. The reason he was selected was that he already held the same position with respect to disputed Government leases, and so far his ability to hold the balance fairly between the Government and the public had been acknowledged.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—There is no analogy between land and arms. I should think a military officer would be the best assessor, but the words "official valuator" I should think would meet the case.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he thought it would be fairer to the Chinese affected if the status of the person to make the valuation were stated; it would be an additional guarantee for them.

Hon. P. RYRIE suggested that the Government auctioneer might be the valuator.

HIS EXCELLENCY said the auctioneer was not an official.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that if the Surveyor-General were not approved he would suggest the Registrar-General.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—That would be better than the Surveyor-General.

The clause was passed with the alteration suggested.

Clause 7 was then considered. It provides that the Governor in Council may make regulations prohibiting or regulating the sale or importation of arms, contravention of the regulations to entail forfeiture of the arms and the punishment of the person offending.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Is there any Ordinance about the sale of arms at present?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—No.

HIS EXCELLENCY said he was informed there were 5,000 arms in the shops here.

Hon. P. RYRIE—They are not much use, some of them.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Some of them are not much use. Of rifles, muskets, revolvers and so on, there are 5,000. They might either be sold to rioters, or the rioters might loot them and arm themselves. We want to provide against that contingency.

Hon. P. RYRIE—It applies to Europeans as well as Chinese.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that if it was extremely necessary regulations entirely prohibiting the sale of arms might be made.

Hon. P. RYRIE—That would affect Mr. Schmidt.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—If it were thought necessary to prohibit the sale altogether it would apply to him.

Hon. P. RYRIE said such a regulation would affect not only Schmidt but many others, Lane, Crawford & Co., Bayle and Co., Scheffar, and others. He added that cases of muskets might be seen going along the streets every day.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is intended to stop all that.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I think there would be strong opposition.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—A proposal is made by the Government upon representations so authenticated and authoritative that it is bound to take action. It has been represented that the possession of arms in the number of shops in which these arms are at present on sale, and their sale to any one who applies for them, is at the present moment a source of danger to the colony and ought to be stopped. The demand for some such Ordinance prohibiting the unlicensed possession and sale of arms I think is clear. Undoubtedly it is a very strong measure.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Would it not be better to put all these shops under a kind of surveillance?

HIS EXCELLENCY—That would not prevent a raid on them. One hon. member has said there are ten thousand Triad Society man in the colony; there are arms for half of them if they choose to make a raid.

Hon. T. JACKSON—It is a strong measure unless it is absolutely called for.

HIS EXCELLENCY—It would not have been introduced by the Government unless they thought they had sufficient reason.

The Clause was passed without alteration.

Clause 8, extending the night pass system which is now in force in Victoria only) to the whole island was then considered.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he thought the system was hardly necessary in the outlying villages.

HIS EXCELLENCY said they had information that there were armed gangs going about at Kowloon. The Smuggling Commission had recommended that the system should be adopted throughout the colony, and the Secretary of State had given directions that this should be done.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that what the Smuggling Commission recommended was that people should not be allowed to carry arms at night, not that the night pass system should be of universal application.

The COLONIAL TREASURER said Captain Dempster was most desirous of having the night pass system at Kowloon.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—But what do you want it for at Shek-O, for instance?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—You might limit it to Kowloon.

HIS EXCELLENCY—And Shaukiwan; that is a very important place, because it is one of the head quarters of the Triad Society.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that the clause should be altered so as to give the Governor in Council power to order that the night pass system should apply to the whole or any part of the colony as well as the city of Victoria. This would give power to enforce the system where it was required without affecting other places where it was considered there was no necessity for it.

The clause was adopted with the amendment suggested.

Clause 9 was then considered. It provides that where an order of banishment is made it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to order that the person affected by the order shall be detained in custody until he leaves.

Some discussion of a technical nature took place as to the point at which the custody should cease, whether when the vessel left the harbour or at the limit of the territorial waters.

The clause was passed with a slight alteration.

Clause 10, making it illegal to post any Chinese notice or proclamation without the permission of the Registrar-General, was then considered.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Would that apply to a notice of sale?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—To any public notice.

Hon. P. RYRIE—The notices of quack doctors are very objectionable.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Then they will have to be approved by the Registrar-General.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Some proclamations of a most malignant kind have been posted recently.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—I was referring to business notices.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—There are very few business notices posted in Chinese; generally only one on the nearest lamp post.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he would insert the words "other than for strictly business purposes."

The clause was then passed.

Clause 11, making it penal for any person to tear down a proclamation bearing the stamp of the Governor, was next taken.

Some discussion took place as to whether the section should apply only to proclamations bearing the stamp of the Governor or also to proclamations bearing departmental seals.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that all proclamations were issued under the authority of the Governor and should bear his seal.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—According to Chinese custom every office has its own chop.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—But we don't want Chinese custom, we want English custom.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said it would lower the Government in the eyes of the Chinese if every proclamation had to bear the seal of the Governor.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said this section was suggested by what occurred the other day. In several places proclamations were torn down.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Yes, off the police board.

After some further discussion the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved as an amendment the words "bearing the official seal of the Governor or of any Government department."

A division was taken when seven voted for the amendment and one (Hon. F. D. Sassoon) against.

The clause as amended was adopted.

Clause 12, the penal clause, providing a penalty not exceeding three months' hard labour or a fine of $500 for offences against the Ordinance, was adopted *nem. con.*

The preamble—"Whereas in view of the disturbed state of the Chinese population it is expedient to make certain special regulations"—was adopted *nem. con.*

The CHIEF JUSTICE—You say that the Ordinance shall continue in force until the 1st January, 1886. I should think three months or six months ought to be sufficient. It could be taken up and fully considered afterwards. It certainly is, as every one knows, inadvisable to legislate in a hurry as we are doing now, unless there is some special necessity.

Clause 1 was then amended to the effect that the Ordinance should continue in force until the 1st April, 1885.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Carried.

The question was then put that the Bill do pass, and was carried *nem. con.*

The Council then adjourned.

The

THE DEFENCES OF SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The special correspondent of *The Times*, writing from Singapore under date of July 1st, says:—The commercial importance of Singapore to us is sufficiently obvious. Its value as a strategical post is equally great. Singapore is the key to the Further East and to the Australian route. While we hold the Cape, Singapore, and Aden we may consider India safe from outside attacks. Yet Singapore is almost in as defenceless a state as the Cape of Good Hope itself. It is an acknowledged fact that if we were to be entangled in a big war we could not hope to hold the Mediterranean. All naval men unite in telling us that it must immediately be given up. The Suez Canal would therefore be perfectly useless to us, and the immense value of the Cape would then require no demonstration. There is, I believe, not a single one of our larger war ships which can steam 3,000 miles without recoaling. If, therefore, we were to lose the Cape as a coaling station, we must of necessity resign the hope of sending out ships of war for the defence of India. What the Cape is on the west, that is Singapore, and to a less extent Hongkong, on the east. Yet all these could be shelled into submission in an hour or so by a single vessel of what the French call their "second-class," several of which for months past have been in the Tonquin Gulf, and even in the harbour of Hongkong itself. As much coal as could be carried off would be taken, the rest burnt, and a contribution levied on the town, unless, indeed the enemy was ambitious, or felt itself strong enough to hold the place. The value of these colonies is not sufficiently appreciated in England. When the Singapore people, not to mention those of Hongkong, Bombay, Rangoon, the Mauritius, and a half-a-dozen other places, call out for fortifications, it is too much the custom of stay-at-homes to assume that our colonists are merely solicitous for their own safety. It is not too much to say that the safety of the whole empire depends upon the defensive state of such places as Singapore.

Should war at any time break out between France and China, as it may some day, the imperative necessity of coaling stations for a colonial power will need no urging. We have such coaling stations in every part of the globe. What will future historians say of Great Britain if it is recorded that these ports were left at the mercy of any passing corvette—and it is no exaggeration to say that this is the present state of Singapore. In 1873, when there seemed a possibility of a war with Russia, there was a scare got up, and three petty forts were run up to defend the two entrances to Singapore harbour, inside the island of Blakan Mati, and another on the eastern side to defend the town itself. These defences are, however, so paltry as to suggest that the money spent on them was simply thrown away. This fact is not unknown at home. Last summer a colonel of Engineers was sent out and made a report on the state of the fortifications. It is understood that he styled these modern erections as of no more value than old Fort Canning, and Fort Canning is no use (except to local photographers and ladies who sketch) beyond affording shelter to its garrison from the weather. The report has apparently been pigeon-holed. Quite recently Singapore has been visited by one of the ablest young officers of the scientific corps, sent out by the War Office to make further observations. With the warning which is likely to be soon forced on our observation, the strongest language will not be too severe to apply to the authorities whose doings show their uneasy conscience, if none of these plans, drawn up in accordance with the latest teachings of military science, are acted upon. We may without exaggeration apply to Singapore and Hongkong the words which Burke used of Gibraltar: "It is a post of power; a post of superiority, of connexion, of commerce; a post with makes us invaluable to our friends and formidable to our foes." The outlying picket—nay, the single sentry—is furnished with means for defence till assistance arrives, and Singapore and Hongkong, putting aside all consideration of their own commercial importance, are the best outposts of India and England.

The fortification of Singapore is a necessity. While that is being carried out, it would be well if measures were taken to make the port a place where our ships of war might refit. It is only a few years since that Her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, the flagship on the Indian station, broke down, and had to be towed all the way to Malta before she could find a place where she could be docked. Such a state of affairs is bad enough in time of peace; in time of war it would be simply calamitous. Singapore and Hongkong are both often well provided with docks by private enterprise, but it is, I believe, not possible to take in vessels drawing more than 22 feet. Any one of our largest ships in the mercantile fleet can, no doubt, get into dock at that draught; but it is very questionable whether one of our larger man-of-war ships could lighten down so much, even if she unshipped her topmasts and and yards and landed her guns. It used to be assumed that ironclads would only be used in European waters, and hitherto we have only so used them. Recent events have, however, shown that whatever we may think, other nations are not prepared to adopt the same theory. Where, therefore, there is money and enterprise available, as is the case to a very remarkable degree in our Straits Settlements, as much Government aid and encouragement as is practicable should certainly be afforded. A very great deal of money has been spent by the Straits Government in the reclamation of land and the construction of wharves, both in Singapore and Penang, during the last two years. Such undertakings are eminently useful and valuable, but they would be infinitely more so if there were a dockyard at hand capable of containing our largest ships. Where, however, such works exist in a defenceless port, they serve simply as a greater temptation to an enemy. The want of fortifications is bad enough, but, in addition to this, the garrison is totally inadequate, and might find it extremely hard even to quell a rising of the Chinese, whether against one another or against the Government. It will scarcely be credited that there are not more than a few hundreds of English troops in the fort and at Tanglin barracks. Formerly there was a Sepoy regiment stationed in the town, but this has been long withdrawn. Singapore is precisely the place where Indian troops would be most useful. The whole character of the country would remind them of their home, and, if it was thought necessary, volunteers could easily be got in large numbers to go on such service. They would form a most valuable auxiliary to the English force, which would not then require to be increased, and the relief afforded to the Queen's regiments in the matter of sentry duty and guard mounting would very speedily show itself in the medical returns. The unprotected and critical state of Hongkong was pointed out in *The Times* last autumn. It may be hoped that when the real state of Singapore is made known to the public it also will not be refused the aid of which it stands so much in need, and which will so richly repay the expense.

It cannot, however, be too strongly urged that the great want of Singapore is fortifications, and these cannot be begun too soon. We are too apt to rely on the tradition of our naval superiority, and to assume that our fleets could defend our colonies. No delusion can be more calamitous. It is even a matter of doubt whether our fleet is superior to the single navy of France. The superiority, if it exists at all, is a mere matter of a ship or two, which a lucky shot or an untoward accident might wipe away in half an hour. A combination of fleets would cause us to place our hope in the desperate gallantry of our men, which may, for all we know from precedents in modern naval warfare, be perfectly useless. In any case we have not ships enough to tell off for the defence of colonies which a little prescience and no very extraordinary expenditure of money would put in a position to take care of themselves. France reads us a very salutary lesson in this respect. Her colonies are but poor weakly things compared with ours, yet Saigon could hold its own against the best ships of war, and the new harbour at Reunion is a marvel of engineering skill. Neither of these places has anything like the trade of even such a port as Colombo. Yet Colombo stores up nearly 50,000 tons of coal, and has only a few mountain guns which a judicious man would hesitate to use for firing a salute. Singapore is vastly more important in every way, and it is questionable whether it could resist even longer than did the Thuan-an forts at the mouth of the Hué river last August.

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Apply to CAPTAIN F. L. OAKES, Ship "P. N. Blanchard."

Hongkong, 4th October, 1884. [1821

FOR SALE.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY FRENCH BUTTER.

BRAND "DUC DE NORMANDIE," THE OLDEST BUTTER PACKING ESTABLISHMENT IN NORMANDY

IN 1 lb. Tins and Cases of 48 Tins each. Sold in Quantities of not less than one dozen tins, at $6 per Dozen.

Reduction made to Purchasers of one case and upwards.

G. R. LAMMERT, Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1884. [1859

IRON BEDSTEADS, BENT WOOD FURNITURE, great variety just landed. CURIOSITIES, PICTURES, PIANOS, UPHOLSTERY. FURNITURE, FOR SALE OR HIRE. CASSUMBHOY, Opposite City Hall. [23

J. AND R. TENNENT' ALES and PORTER. DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [19

FOR SALE.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCH JENEVER in Stone Bottles; also POMERANZEN BITTERS and SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. PRIME SOURKROUT and RED CABBAGE, in Jars, and Salt HERRINGS, in tins.

SPORTING GUNS and RIFLES, REVOLVERS, and CARTRIDGES, SHOTS, &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER, 21 and 23, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884. [639

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER. Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & Co.—Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [1425

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE. CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1240

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.

$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

$24 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

$12 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTET CANET.

$9.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

$7.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT.

$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

ALSO CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS. SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

INTIMATIONS.

EPILEPSY, Hysteria, Convulsions and all Nervous Diseases are radically cured by the use of LAROYENNE'S anti-nervous solution.

Chemist of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

This MODE OF TREATMENT was experienced by Dr. FREMY, at the central hospital (Hôtel-Dieu) in his medical department; by Dr. FAUVEL; at Dr. BLANCHE'S private hospital, member of the Academy and by Dr. RABBINOVITCH, member of both the Academy of Paris, and the Institute of France.

These eminent Doctors have ascertained of the constant and periodical decrease of the fits, which are soon after radically cured.

This Preparation is combined with Sal Ammoniac and Oxid of Thyle.

Price of a Bottle for France, 20 fr.

The Treatment is never to be continued after three or six weeks at the utmost and 4 Bottles are sufficient.

General Depot: at LAROYENNE'S, Place Royale, CLERMONT-FERRAND (France) and at all Chemists. [38

SIGNOR AND SIGNORA A. VITA, 2, ALEXANDRA TERRACE, Beg to announce that they are prepared to give LESSONS in SINGING and on the PIANOFORTE. PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED. TERMS STRICTLY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1884. [1148

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [191

AMER INDIEN.

DELICIOUS AND APERIENT, only prepared with QUINQUINA. Excellent specific against Fever, and promotes digestion. WINES, LIQUORS, SYRUPS of the best Brands. RENE COINT, Sole Agent of MM. BUG. RAYMOND & Co., of Marseilles. HAIPHONG TONQUIN. [1334

SAM HING STULTZ, JUNR. TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER, Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed AT MODERATE PRICES.

Dealer in CHINESE SILK of all kinds, PITH HATS, MATTING and BAMBOO BLINDS. Has always on hand a very fine Selection of various kinds of SILK GOODS and EMBROIDERIES. Wholesale Manufacturer of SILK COATS and other Garments for Exportation. MANUFACTURER OF Best Split and Every Kind of RATTANS, ALSO RATTAN CHAIRS, COUCHES, &c. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Fourth door West from Pottinger Street. [1070

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
HAVRE and HAMBURG	Johanna	Bannan	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE and LONDON	Dartmouth	Flinton	Hongkong	Arnhold Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON and HAMBURG	Marie	Warnkle	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON and HAMBURG, &c.	Merionethshire (str.)	Williams		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 18th inst.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Oopack (str.)	Thomson		Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	On or about 8th inst.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Bellerophon (str.)	Freeman	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Glengarry (str.)	Taylor		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 28th inst.
LONDON &c. via SUEZ CANAL	Brindisi (str.)	J. Reeves		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON &c.	Oxus (str.)	Rapatel		Messageries Maritimes	On 21st inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK	Carrie Heckle	Simonton	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Grandee	Evans	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Great Admiral	Rowell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Llewellyn J. Morse	Veazie	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Afghan (str.)	Roy	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
SAN FRANCISCO via Y'HAMA	City of Rio (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	Timor (str.)	Peters		Russell & Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	Wharenoa (str.)	Williams	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th inst.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, &c.	Cutterthun (str.)	Craig	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, &c.	Mount Lebanon (str.)	D. Maxwell	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and HIOGO	Cascapedia (str.)	Fraser	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA via NAGASAKI, &c.	Teheran (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG, &c.	Compta (str.)	Lammers		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 14th inst.
BOMBAY via STRAITS	Khiva (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
CALCUTTA via STRAITS	Wingsang (str.)	St. Croix		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
CALCUTTA via STRAITS	Japan (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	Yeh-sin (str.)	Boswell		Russell & Co.	On 17th inst., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Glenfalloch (str.)	Burch		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 13th inst.
SHANGHAI	Peking (str.)	G. Heuemann	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang (str.)	Jackson	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	Kwang-lee (str.)	Andrew	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN via KUDAT	Triumph (str.)	Schuldt	Hongkong	Yut Hing & Co.	To-day, at 6 P.M.
MANILA via AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Taylor	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
ILOILO	Amatista (str.)	Hamlin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, &c.	Thales (str.)	Pocock	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, SINGAPORE, &c.	Taichiow (str.)	J. Jordan	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 14th inst., Daylight

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

NO. 27, BEGIN TERRACE.

No. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE.
OFFICES at No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.
HOUSES in SPRING GARDENS at Moderate Rentals.
GODOWNS, FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS.
GODOWNS, EAST and WEST POINTS.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1884. [1289

FOR SALE.

KOWLOON GARDEN LOTS Nos. 35 and 53.

TO LET.

No. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.
No. 19, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to C. EWENS, 45, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1884. [1470

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, at present occupied by Messrs. SAYLE & Co., and known as the "Victoria Exchange."

Apply to H. A. WOOLNOUGH, Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1884. [1703

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [28

TO LET.

GREENMOUNT, BONHAM ROAD, from the 1st September, 1884.

Apply to GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1884. [1370

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also Entire GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1032

TO LET.

NO. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 3 PEDDARS HILL.
No. 4, PEDDARS HILL.
No. 25B, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [27

TO LET, AT KOWLOON.

BELLEVUE, Near Mount ELGIN, Ten Rooms with Out-houses, Garden, Tennis Lawn, &c.

Apply to A. F. ALVES.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1884. [1824

TO LET.

NO. 2, REMEDIOS TERRACE, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. Rent moderate.

Apply to C. F. A. SANGSTER, Receiver, A. A. DOS REMEDIOS, Deceased.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1884. [1404

TO LET.

SHOPS on the Queen's Road Front of 18, Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Also Two large Front Rooms communicating, and a Back Room, together or separately, on 1st Floor entrance from Wyndham Street opposite the Club, suitable for a Public Company.

Also Front and Back Rooms on the 2nd Floor, suitable as offices or residences.

Apply to M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor, 18, Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1884. [1693

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE, AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamship "TAICHIOW," Captain J. Jordan, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 10th instant, at TEN A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1884. [1866

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSZE).

THE Steamship "KWANG-LEE," Captain Andrew, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 10th instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1884. [1887

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "PEKING," Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 10th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1884. [1892

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE, VIA FOOCHOW.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA, AND FIJI.)

THE Steamship "CATTERTHUN," Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1884. [1871

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship "KWONGSANG," Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1884. [1890

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1884. [1891

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "BELLEROPHON," Captain Freeman, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1884. [1688

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE DIRECT.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.

Through Passage Tickets granted to PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA.

THE Steamship "WHAMPOA," Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 12th instant.

This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1884. [1710

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).

THE Steamship "GLENFALLOCH," Captain Burch, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1884. [1877

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG, AND SOURABAYA, VIA SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "COMPTA," Captain Lammers, will be despatched as above on or about the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1884. [1889

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "KHIVA" will leave for the above place on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at THREE P.M.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1884. [1870

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "TEHERAN," will leave for the above place on THURSDAY, the 16th October, at NOON.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1884.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1884. [1878

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "WINGSANG," Captain St. Croix, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th inst. at THREE P.M.

This Steamer has superior First Class accommodation specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1884. [1872

CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "OOPACK," Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th October.

For Freight, &c., apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1810

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR TIENTSIN, DIRECT.

THE Steamship "YEHSIN," Captain Boswell, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1884. [1888

MEXICAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Company's Chartered Steamer "MOUNT LEBANON," Captain D. Maxwell, will be despatched via Yokohama and Honolulu for Mazatlan, San Blas, and Manzanilla on the West Coast of Mexico, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers, and Cargo for all Mexican Ports, and via Guayamas for all Parts of the United States.

Invoices for all Cargo for Mexican Ports should be Certified.

Certified Invoices to accompany Cargo for places beyond Guayamas should be sent to our Office in Sealed Envelopes addressed to the Collector of Customs at Guayamas.

For Further Particulars as to Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1884. [1879

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for New York.)

THE Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE," Williams, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 18th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1884. [1851

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "GLENGARRY," Captain Taylor, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th instant.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1884. [1873

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

THE 3-3 L 11 German Bark "JOHANNA," Bannan, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1884. [1816

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3-3 L 11 German Ship "MARIE," Warnkle, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1884. [1817

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE A 1 British Bark "DARTMOUTH," Flinton, Master, will load here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1884. [1766

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship "LLEWELLYN J. MORSE," Veazie, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1884. [1759

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship "GREAT ADMIRAL," Rowell, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1884. [1671

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship "GRANDEE," Evans, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1884. [1765

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.

Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales, by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.

1 Dozen Quarts ..... $32.50.
2 Dozen Pints ..... $32.50.

Apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [974

FOR SALE.

SACCONE'S SHERRY—Bottled by Sir FREDERICK PERKINS, LONDON.

MANZANILLA. In case of 1 dozen quarts.
LIGHT DRY. In case of 1 dozen quarts.
LAGER BIER. In Pints and Quarts.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1884. [1502

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 14th October, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 %, from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 13th Oct. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1884.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "BRINDISI," Captain J. Reeves, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct viâ SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on TUESDAY, the 14th October, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

CHEAP RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained in this Company's Steamers; for particulars apply at the Office.

Passengers desirous of insuring their Baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

N.B.—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1884.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS. STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, CO. LOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA. ALSO, LONDON AND ANTWERP, BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE AND DUNKIRK.

ON TUESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1884, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "OXUS," Commandant Rapatel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 20th October. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1884.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer "NATAL" J. Wood, Commander, under engagement with the Straits and Western Australian Governments, is expected to leave Singapore for Fremantle, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Sharks Bay and Geraldton, as notified below:—

PROPOSED TIME TABLE.

NORTHWARD SERVICE.

Leaving Fremantle calling at Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Cossack, Roebuck Bay, and Batavia.

18th	2nd	13th	18th	28th	11th	2nd
March	May	June	July	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.

Arriving at Singapore.

4th	18th	29th	4th	14th	28th	19th
April	May	June	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Dec.

SOUTHWARD SERVICE.

Leaving Singapore, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Shares Bay and Geraldton.

12th	24th	1st	10th	20th	5th	21st
April	May	July	Aug.	Sep.	Nov.	Dec.

Arriving at Fremantle.

30th	11th	16th	25th	8th	20th	8th
April	June	July	Aug.	Oct.	Nov.	Jan.

The "NATAL" has a remarkably fine Saloon, and also excellent accommodation for Second and Third Class Passengers.

For Freight and Passage to the above and other Australian Ports, apply to MCALISTER & Co., Agents.

Singapore, 5th February 1884. [446

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

KOWLOON FERRY.

THE COMMODIOUS STEAM-LAUNCH "MORNING STAR" Runs Daily as a Ferry Boat between PEDDAR'

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 9th October.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—

Malwa (N.)	$530 p. pcl., allce. of ½ to 1½ catties.		
Malwa (O.)	555	" " 2½	"
Patna, (New)	$560	per chest.	
Patna (Old)	560		
Patna (Old)	560		
Benares (New)	537½	"	

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.68
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.75
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	227½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	227½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—108 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$500 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$62 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,400 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 141 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$180 per share, ex div.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$82½ per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$330 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$62 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—46 per cent. prem.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$34 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par, nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$34 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$145 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—107 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$75 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$140 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$100 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$50 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—$50 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—360 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. dis.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

October 9th.

Thermometer—8 A.M.	82
Thermometer—Noon	84
Thermometer—4 P.M.	84
Thermometer—8 A.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—Noon (Wet bulb)	77
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	76
Thermometer—Maximum	84
Thermometer—Minimum (Wet bulb)	80

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

11th to 17th October, 1884.

Day of Month	Day of Week	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		h m	ft. in	h m	ft. in
F.	10	2 7 a	5 1	m 7 11	1 3
				8 18 a	3 0
Sat.	11	m 0 20	5 1	m 8 15	0 9
		7 0 a	5 6	8 41 a	3 4
S.	12	m 1 17	4 9	m 9 28	0 2
		5 35 a	3 8	8 3 a	3 2
M.	13	m 2 41	4 5	m 10 44	0 3
		6 35 a	3 9	9 42 a	3 7
Tu.	14	m 4 35	4 2	m 11 16	0 4
		7 15 a	3 4	11 21 a	3 8
W.	15	m 5 51	4 3	m 0 32	0 6
		7 55 a	3 8		
Th.	16	m 6 57	4 4	0 40	1 8
		8 51 a	4 0	1 10 a	0 6

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.545 feet above zero of the tide-gauge in the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Hongkong Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, are 4.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th October, 1884.

at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level & 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.63	85.0	67	WSW	1	c	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.92	84.3	75	SSE	3	c	—
Amoy	29.64	85.0	88	NE	3	c	—
Shanghai	29.91	71.5	80	W	1	c	—
Nagasaki	30.08	—	—	SW	3	c	—
Wladiwostock	30.01	56.5	—	NW	1	c	—

9th October, 1884.

at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level & 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.97	76.0	85	NE	1	—	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	30.03	82.5	70	N	4	c	—
Amoy	29.99	83.0	71	NE	1	c	—
Shanghai	30.09	70.0	95	—	0	—	—
Nagasaki	30.15	—	—	NW	1	—	0.35
Wladiwostock	30.26	41.5	—	N	3	b	—

☞ The Barometer is still rising slowly. The weather and moderate N.E. winds prevail over the China Sea.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 9th October, 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.92	30.00	29.95
Temperature	84.1	82.5	84.4
Humidity	75	70	71
Direction of wind	E.S.E.	E	E
Force of wind	3	4	4
Weather	c.	b	b.
Rain	—	—	—

1. Barometer reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature in the shade in degrees and tenths Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of the Wind for two points.
5. Force of the Wind according to Beaufort scale.
6. State of the Weather: B, blue sky; C, detached clouds; D, drizzling rain; F, fog; G, gloomy; H, hail; L, lightning; O, overcast; P, passing showers; Q, squally; R, rain; S, snow; T, thunder; V, visibility; W, dew; fwn.
7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 9th October, 1884.

AGENCIES ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN CHINA IN 1847.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., WINE SHIPPERS, call attention to some of the Specialities they now consign to China, viz.:—

Their Old *** COGNAC, quality never varies any more than does their *** COGNAC quality.

Their own Blend of SCOTCH WHISKY, Highland Malt.

Their Genuine PORT for Invalid's use.

Their SHERRY, which maintains a good repute.

Their CLARETS, as produced in the vineyards.

The ROYAL CHAMPAGNE, used by Her Majesty the Queen.

These among other items are always to be had at the Godowns of our Friends:

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.

LAND, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong.

We maintain quality, and our prices are consistent therewith and at the same time reasonable. [2096

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS Godowns at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [1

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [14

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements ... at ¾ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein ... at ¾ % Net per Annum.
On Coals ... at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ... at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ... at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ... at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [898

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1883. [947

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.

Purely mutual; all profits belong to Policy-holders and apportionments are made annually.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

Accumulated Funds	$11,379,944
Surplus over all liabilities and Reserve Fund according to valuation made by the Government	£ 2,139,838
Income for year 1883	£ 2,717,599

C. SETON LINDSAY, Res. Manager, Department of the East.

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

[1097

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

156 & 158, BROADWAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.

PUSTAU & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August 1884. [1115

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ % nett per Annum, and other Insurances at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [731

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [192

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10

THE MANCHUN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | C. HOI CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [854

ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1884.

With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE.)
ROYAL OCTAVO, pp. 1,080 ... $5.00.
SMALL EDITION, pp. 684 ... $3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in size.

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for

HONGKONG — JAPAN —
Do. Ladies' Directory — Nagasaki.
Do. Military Forces. — Kobe (Hiogo).
Do. Chinese Hongs. — Osaka.
MACAO. — Tokio.
CHINA — Yokohama.
Pakhoi. — Niigata.
Hoihow. — Hakodate.
Whampoa. — THE PHILIPPINES —
Canton. — Manila.
Swatow. — Cebu.
Amoy. — Iloilo.
Takao. — BORNEO —
Taiwanfoo. — Sarawak.
Tamsui. — Labuan.
Keelung. — British North Borneo.
Foochow. — COCHIN CHINA —
Wenchow. — Saigon.
Ningpo. — Cambodia.
Shanghai. — ANNAM —
Chinkiang. — Hué.
Wuhu. — Turon.
Kiukiang. — Quinhon.
Hankow. — TONQUIN —
Ichang. — Haiphong.
Chungking. — Hanoi.
Chefoo. — SIAM —
Taku. — Bangkok.
Tientsin. — STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
Peking. — Singapore.
Newchwang. — Malacca.
COREA — Penang.
Söoul. — MALAY STATES —
Jenchuan. — Johore.
Fusan. — Sungei Ujong.
Yuensan. — Selangor.
VLADIVOSTOCK. — Perak.
NAVAL SQUADRONS —
British. — United States.
French. — German.

SHIPPING — Officers of the Coasting Steamers of
P. & O. S. N. Co. — China & Manila Co.
Messag. Maritimes. — Siemssen & Co.
M. B. M. S. S. Co. — H. Ch. & M. S. B. Co.
Indo-China S. N. Co. — Scottish Oriental
Douglas S. S. Co. — Miscellaneous Coast
China Merchants' — Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of ELEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THREE FOREIGNERS arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order; the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have again been increased in number. They now consist of
FLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA.
PLAN OF SAIGON.
MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Meantime of Sunrise and Sunset, Eclipses, Festivals, &c., &c.
A full Chronology of remarkable events since the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of the *Festivals, Fasts, &c., observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Parsees, Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, Measures, &c.
The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1884.
Arrivals and Departures of Mails at and from London and Hongkong.
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere.
Hongkong Chair, Jinrickshs, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with China, Japan, or any of the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, Nanking, 1842—
" Tientsin, 1858—
" and all others not abrogated.
France, Tientsin, 1851
" Convention, 1860
United States, Tientsin, 1858
" Additional, 1869
" Peking, 1880
German, Tientsin, 1861
" Peking, 1880
Russia, various
Japan
Spain
Brazil
Peru
TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
Great Britain
United States
Netherlands
Corea
TREATIES WITH COREA
TREATIES WITH SIAM
TREATIES WITH ANNAM
TREATY WITH CAMBODIA
CUSTOMS TARIFFS
Chinese
Japanese
Siamese
LEGAL
Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877, 1878, 1881
Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts in China and Japan
Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong
Admiralty Rules
Foreign Jurisdiction Act
Act of United States Congress Relating to Treaties
Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China
Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai
Chinese Passenger Act
TRADE REGULATIONS
China
Japan
Siam
Customs Seizure, China
Customs and Harbour Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.
Pilotage Regulations
HONGKONG
Charter of the Colony
Rules of Legislative Council
&c., &c., &c.

The Treaties between United States and Corea, France and Annam, and several other items have not appeared in previous issues.

Orders may be sent to *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—
MACAO ..... Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW ..... Messrs. Quelch & Co.
AMOY ..... Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
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FOOCHOW ..... Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO ..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI ..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI ..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS ..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
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SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Sayle & Co.
PENANG ..... Messrs. Maynard & Co.
COLOMBO ..... Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson.
LONDON ..... Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON ..... Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON ..... Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRAN'CO ..... Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK ..... Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 26th January 1884.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

(As Reported by Chinese on the 9th Oct., 1884.)

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	2.90 to 2.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$85.00 to 87.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$68.50 to 72.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$68.50 to 109.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$67.50 to 74.00
Cutahs, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.60 to 2.85
Dyed Broocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.35 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 2.99
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.30 to 1.35
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 33 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. 33 in. 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in. 8 lbs. VV p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in. 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.78
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.23
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.65
White Shirtings, 68 to 70 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.20
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.30 to 3.35
White Shirtings, A.A., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, RR, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Broocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.35 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, HB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, M M Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, M H Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H H Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, OD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.05 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.20 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$3.25 to 3.35
Lead, Wh, per picul	$4.45 to 4.50
Lead, Bh, per picul	$4.30 to 4.35
Lead, Hole Shot, per picul	$4.05 to 4.10
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Steel, English, per picul	$2.65 to 2.75
Steel, Swedish, per picul	$4.15 to 4.25
Steel, Swedish, per picul	$5.50 to 5.65
Spelter, per picul	
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$22.00 to 25.50
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Bache de Mer, per picul	$50.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$17.30 to 17.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$72.50 to 75.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,850 to 2,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	650 to 780
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 120
Bêche-de-mer, per picul	$3.35 to 3.55
Bêche-de-mer, per picul	$13.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$7.00 to 8.00
Buffalo Cow Hides	

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$11.70 to 12.50
Camphor, Barous, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 6,300
Camphor, Refined, per picul	$1,900 to 1,950
Cassia, Sunchow	$123 to 135
Cassia, Canton, Superior	$22.00 to 22.00
Cassia, Canton, Inferior, per picul	$33.00 to 34.50
Cloves, per picul	
Coals, Allocs, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.50
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.80 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.30 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.80 to 16.50
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.50 to 17.88
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$23.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, per picul	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.30 to 2.95
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.25 to 2.35
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.40 to 8.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$300 to 350
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.40 to 1.50
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$30.00 to 30.50
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.62
Hasang, American, 1st quality, per picul	$200 to 225
Hasang, American, 2nd quality, per picul	$150 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 20.5.0 to 21.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$33.00 to 37.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.30 to 5.20
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.60 to 4.85
Mushrooms, per picul	$39.00 to 45.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.85
Paj Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.0 to 6.9
Peas, White, per picul	$2.15 to 2.25
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.93 to 2.10
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.06 to 2.18
Peas, Green Brown, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Pearl Barley, per picul	$8.50 to 7.50
Potatoes Sweet, per picul	Tls. 1.2.0 to 1.6.0
Patchouk, per picul	$13.00 to 14.00
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,200 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$1,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.52 to 1.81
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.70 to 1.73
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.54 to 1.65
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.40 to 1.42
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.73 to 1.74
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.70 to 1.71
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 3.65
Saltpetre, per picul	$3.25 to 3.35
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Sasangua, White, per picul	$4.90 to 5.10
Sasangua, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.45 to 2.5.0
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Shortfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.5
Betel Nut, per picul	$3.15 to 4.25
Pepper, White, per picul	$27.4 to 27.0
Pepper, Black, per picul	$18.8 to 19.50
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$3.80 to 5.50
Rattans, Banger, per picul	$4.75 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$[illegible]
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$17.0 to 18.0
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.35 to 2.95
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, per picul	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, per picul	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.25 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$7.7 to 7.0
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	8.5 to 8.60
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.50
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$3.15 to 3.20
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 3.3.0 to 4.4.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.15 to 3.75

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Afghan	Oct. 9	J. Roy	Brit. str	1439	Adamson, Bell & Co	New York
Africa	Oct. 1	Barber	Brit. str	1379	Russell & Co	
Acnes	Oct. 8	—	Brit. str	559	E. E. & C. Telegraph Co	
Alwine	Oct. 7	P. Moss	Ger. str	403	Wisler & Co	Iloilo
Amastiate	Oct. 5	Hamlin	Brit. str	544	Russell & Co	
Amoy	Sept. 3	St. John	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Atholl	Oct. 2	W. Thomson	Brit. str	933	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hiogo
Cassandra	Oct. 1	W. A. Fraser	Brit. str	1024	Russell & Co	
Cassandra	Sept. 23	Lindemann	Ger. str	1007	Siemssen & Co	
Catterthun	Oct. 1	Hugh Craig	Brit. str	1706	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Adelaide
China	—	G. Sachse	Ger. str	648	Hing Lee & Co	
C. of R. Janeiro	Oct. 1	Wm. B. Cobb	Amr. str	1594	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Dacima	Oct. 5	P. Oestmann	Ger. str	1150	Sd. Schellhass & Co	Vigilant
Estrella	Oct. 3	M. de Olea'a	Span. str	181	Reuchlin & Co	W. Minstrel
Fuus	—	Stoppani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Hankow	—	J. Oxton	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Heron	Sept. 23	Oberg	Brit. str	—	Fearon & Co	
Tonam	—	T. T. Jenning	Brit. str	1341	C. O. & M. Steamboat Co.	Canton
Incraban	Oct. 9	Massmann	Ger. str	893	Mitsu Bishi M. S. S. Co	
Janan	Oct. 4	Gardner	Brit. str	1885	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Khiva	Oct. 3	F. Spaak	Brit. str	1419	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Kiaksiang	—	Clarke	Brit. str	1031	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Kiangchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	998	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kwang-lee	Oct. 5	Andrew	Amr. str	1507	Russell & Co	Shanghai